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BOROUGH OF MARGATE



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ANNUAL REPORT
for 1964

ON THE

Health of Margate

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.) B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. BRAZIER M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

Meteorological Report



BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for 1964.

G.L.BROCKLEHURST, M.D.(Lond.), B.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.

34 GROSVENOR PLACE, MARGATE.

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BOROUGH OF MARGATE.MAYOR

Councillor J. W. Walsh, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - MAY, 1964.

Councillor W. C. H. Milner (Chairman)

Alderman G. A. Kirby

Councillor W. J. Askew

" C. Bradshaw

" W. H. Dawson

" T. Dormon (Vice-Chairman)

" W. C. Goodrich

" W. H. Graham

" J. G. Jones

" Mrs. M. N. Sankey

Town Clerk:

T. F. Sidnell, LL.B.

Medical Officer of Health:

G. L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.),
B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of
Health (Part-time):

Dorothy N. Ironside, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of Margate, for the year 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS:

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 1,910 people. A decrease in the Birth Rate is shown 17.4 in 1964 as compared with 17.5 in 1963. The total number of live births increased from 616 in 1963 to 635 in 1964. The Death Rate decreased from 11.0 in 1963 to 10.5 in 1964. The Infantile Death Rate was 26.8 compared with 20.0 for England and Wales. Six deaths occurred after the end of the first four weeks of life and under the age of one year. 12.6 per cent of the total live births were illegitimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

There was little infectious disease during the year.

MALIGNANT DISEASE:

Once again it must be recorded that the lungs were the commonest organs to be affected by Cancer and accounted for 1 more death than in 1963. Total deaths from Cancer increased by 29, and there was a reduction of 31 deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried out in the Borough during the year by members of the staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic

and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Margate Council of Social Service, W.V.S., Margate Ambulance Corps, Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and many others.

GENERAL:

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties; to my colleagues in other Departments; to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Margate Borough, and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the area, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be Your Worship, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal Medical Officer
No.2 Area, K.C.C.

MAY, 1965.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres):	7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore)
Population:	47,260 (estimated mid-year Home Population)
Rateable Value:	£2,203,457 (1st April, 1964)
Estimated product of a penny rate:	£8,800 (1965/66)

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births:	Legitimate	-	Male	293	Female	262	Total	555
	Illegitimate	-	"	36	"	44	"	80
Rate per 1,000 population:			R.G.					13.4
			Adjusted Birth Rate					17.4
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)								12.6
Still Births:	Legitimate	-	Male	2	Female	3	Total	5
	Illegitimate	-	"	1	"	1	"	2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births								10.9
Total Live and Still Births								642
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)								17
(16 Legitimate and 1 Illegitimate)								
Infant Mortality Rates:								
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births								26.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births								28.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births								12.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)								17.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)								17.3
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)								28.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) No. of deaths								1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births								1.9
Deaths	Male	444	Female	382	Total		826	
Death Rate	R.G.	17.5	Adjusted Death Rate					10.5

GENERAL INFORMATIONArea:

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz:- 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935 when the increased areas were respectively:-

	Acres
1877	955
1894	1,549
1913	2,463
1935	7,895
(including 963 acres foreshore)	

Population:

The Registrar's estimated population mid-year 1964 is given as 47,260.

Physical Features and General Character of the District:

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, etc.:

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England.

The East end of the town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate-on-Sea and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Birth Rate:

The number of births registered during the year was 642 (332 males and 310 females), and of this total 7 were still births (3 males and 4 females). There were 82 illegitimate births (37 males and 45 females).

The total live birth rate is 13.4 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 17.4 per 1,000) and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.7 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show an increase of 19 legitimate live births on the figures for last year, and an increase of 11 in the number of illegitimate live births.

Death Rate:

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 826 (444 males and 382 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 17.5 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 10.5 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were

Heart Disease	287
Malignant Disease	170
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	110
Pneumonia	41
Bronchitis	41
Violence	38

Of the total number of 826 deaths 529 were of persons over the age of 70 years.

<u>Comparative Figures:</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>MARGATE</u>
Provisional Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	18.4	17.4
Provisional Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	16.3	10.9
Death Rate (per 1,000 pop- ulation)	11.3	10.5

For the whole of England and Wales the live births registered exceeded the deaths by 339,554 and the estimated total population, as at 30th June, 1964, was 47,511,000 an increase of 382,000 over the estimate for 1963.

The estimated home population for 1964 was 47,401,300.

Malignant Disease:

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

36 males and 4 females died from cancer of the lung or bronchus, an increase of 1 on last year's figures.

All the evidence available demonstrates the causal connection between smoking and lung cancer. Increase of smoking by children of school age and young adults, practically all of whom smoke cigarettes, seems to be unchecked: the assumption therefore is that the occurrence of this deadly form of cancer will tend to arise at an earlier age and more commonly.

Infantile Mortality:

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 10 were males and 7 were females. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 26.8 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales was 20.0 per 1,000 live births and was the lowest ever recorded in this country. It was 1.1 per 1,000 below that for 1963.

The causes of death were:-

Prematurity	5
Respiratory infections	4
Inhalation of vomit	2
Birth accident	4
Blood disease of the new born	2

Maternal Mortality:

There was one maternal death during the year.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52
1938	11.8	11.1	24
1939	11.3	11.6	25
+ 1940	12.3	17.1	41
+ 1941	13.9	16.7	11
+ 1942	14.7	18.9	34
+ 1943	15.0	20.1	50
1944	18.5	18.7	43
1945	18.1	16.0	39
1946	20.2	13.0	42
1947	19.5	14.0	30
1948	13.4	11.5	38
1949	14.5	13.3	29
1950	13.5	14.0	31
1951	12.2	15.9	28
1952	13.3	13.2	29
1953	16.4	12.1	28
1954	16.2	13.4	31
1955	14.9	8.9	21
1956	16.8	10.0	34
1957	18.5	9.5	24
1958	16.5	12.2	14
1959	12.6	12.0	14
1960	11.9	12.4	15
1961	13.5	12.3	23
1962	13.8	13.6	17
1963	17.5	11.0	24
1964	17.4	10.5	26

+ During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in
or beyond the District during 1964.

	Males	Females
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-
2 Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3 Syphilitic disease	-	-
4 Diphtheria	-	-
5 Whooping Cough	-	-
6 Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8 Measles	-	-
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	6
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	36	4
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	49	44
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	4
16 Diabetes	2	3
17 Vascular Lesions of nervous system	48	62
18 Coronary disease, angina	102	49
19 Hypertension with heart disease	6	6
20 Other heart disease	46	78
21 Other circulatory disease	20	13
22 Influenza	2	1
23 Pneumonia	19	22
24 Bronchitis	26	15
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	8	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	3	6
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
31 Congenital malformations	2	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	31
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	2
34 All other accidents	13	6
35 Suicide	9	4
36 Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All Causes	444	382

11.

		Males	Females
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	10 10 -	7 6 1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	5 5 -	6 5 1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	5 5 -	6 5 1
Live Births	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	329 293 36	306 262 44
Still Births	(Total (Legitimate (Illegitimate	3 2 1	4 3 1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.(1) Staff of Health Department:

Medical Officer of Health and Meteorologist for the Borough of Margate, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Ramsgate, and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and Herne Bay; and Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, Kent County Council.	: George L. Brocklehurst, : M.D.(Lond.), B.S., : M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., : D.P.H. : : : :
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time) for the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate, and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and Herne Bay; and Assistant County Medical Officer, Kent County Council.	: Dorothy N. Ironside, : M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. : : : : :
Chief Public Health Inspector and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	: + Edward Brazier, : M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. :
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	: + A.M.R. Jones, : M.A.P.H.I. :
Additional Public Health Inspectors and Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act.	: + L. Whiteley, M.A.P.H.I. : + D. G. Banks, M.A.P.H.I. : + S. C. Clark, M.R.S.H. : M.A.P.H.I. (Resd. 1/3/64) : + R. D. Pritchard, M.A.P.H. : (Appt. 1/10/64. Resd. : 2/12/64.)
Chief Clerk	: E. A. Price.
Clerks	: Mrs. B. J. Osborn. : Mrs. C. A. Perkin. : Miss J. M. Eteen.
Meteorological Observer (part time).	: O. H. Corble. :
Disinfectors, Rodent Operators and Mortuary Attendants.	: S. Deaves. : G. Smallpiece. : J. Setterfield.
+ Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	

(2) Maternity and Nursing Homes:

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity homes.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1964 there were 9 nursing homes on the Register consisting of 8 for general nursing and 1 for maternity nursing.

No orders were made during the year refusing registration.

(3) Local Health Services for the Area:(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and Medical Practitioners in the town.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning etc.

In addition to the above there is a laboratory at the Margate General Hospital under the supervision of H. Sterndale Esq., M.D.(Lond.) M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) Ambulance Facilities:

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the services provide for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases and patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Kent County Council took over the sole responsibility for the ambulance services in Thanet on the 30th September, 1951.

On the 7th September, 1963, a new Ambulance Station situated in the grounds of Haine Hospital, was brought into operation and serves the needs of the Thanet area. This new station operates 19 ambulances, all of which

are equipped with radio-telephone apparatus, making possible the quick diversion of ambulances to meet emergencies, and also enabling the maximum use to be made of vehicles during each journey.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the Station at Haine. These figures include Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Number of patients carried	87,064
Number of journeys	12,498
Number of emergency cases	1,566
Mileage	275,865

The Hospital Car Service was called upon on 6 occasions during the year.

(c) Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service is administered by the Kent County Council. During the year 1964 an average of 280 cases of sick and aged persons were assisted. There were, approximately, 44 domestic helpers engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council now administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service:-

(i) Family Care Service:

During the year 10 families have been provided with this service. Help is given when a mother of two or more children is absent from her home for medical or domestic reasons. The service is provided for a maximum period of three months.

(ii) Family Welfare Service:

This is a service provided for a mother who needs advice and guidance in all aspects of household management and care of children. It is a free service. During the year 7 families were assisted.

(iii) Evening Service:

This service is provided for aged persons to ensure, where necessary, they are made safe and comfortable for the night. There were 7 such cases covered during the year.

(iv) Night Attendance Service:

There were 3 cases of aged chronic sick persons provided with a night attendant.

(d) Health Visiting and School Health Service.

These have been maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting Staff is 5.

(e) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following tables give particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>MATERNITY CLINICS:</u>		
<u>Ante-Natal</u> King Ethelbert Clinic	Tuesday	2.30 p.m.
<u>CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:</u>		
College Road Clinic	Tuesday & Thursday	2.00 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	2.00 p.m.
Birchington Clinic	Monday	2.00 p.m.
Garlinge Clinic	Friday	2.00 p.m.
<u>DENTAL (Mothers & Children):</u>		
College Road Clinic	By appt.	
<u>SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE:</u>		
<u>Minor Ailment Clinic</u> College Road Clinic	Friday	9.00 a.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday & Friday	9.00 a.m.

(f) Specialist School Clinics:

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

Clinics	Address of Centres
Child Guidance	Health Centre, Newington Road, Ramsgate.
Ophthalmic)	Child Welfare Centre, College Road, Margate.
Orthopaedic)	Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate.
Speech Defects	
Lip Reading for the Deaf	Child Welfare Centre, College Road, Margate.

(g) Domiciliary Midwifery Service:

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 4.

(h) District Office:

The Kent County Council have established a District Office at Mortimer House, Hartsdown Road, Margate, where enquiries in the first place can be made with regard to any County Council Health Services.

(4) Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board:

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board.

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>Chest Clinic:</u>		
Margate General Hospital	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
<u>Mass Radiography Unit:</u>		
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital	Thursday	2.30 p.m.

Clinic	Sessions Days Times
Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases: Margate General Hospital	
	Friday 10.00 a.m. (Women) to 11.00 a.m.
	Friday 11.00 a.m. (Men) to 12 noon.

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Margate and Ramsgate General Hospitals for all types of illness.

Infectious Disease:

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Smallpox:

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for smallpox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

(5) Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one ward.

Smallpox:

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever:

There were 26 cases of scarlet fever, 17 of which occurred amongst school children. At no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. There were no 'return cases' during the year.

Diphtheria:

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Group:

No cases were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection:

2 cases were notified during the year.

Encephalitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis:

No cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery:

3 cases of dysentery were notified during the year.

Pneumonia:

No cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning:

4 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Erysipelas:

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles:

129 cases of measles were notified during the year, 5 of which were admitted to hospital. All cases were of a mild character.

Whooping Cough:

Vaccination seems to have brought this disease under control and only 5 cases were notified during the year. This must be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that whooping cough was a very serious illness to children in the past.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

No cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis:

There were 9 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, and there were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies:

Facilities are provided for the treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station. Treatment can be carried out by the Health Visitors and the patient's clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Miscellaneous:

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as chickenpox, mumps, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited as far as time will permit by the school nurses, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc.

Immunisation:Diphtheria:

518 children were given a primary course of injections during the year, and 677 children received a reinforcing injection.

Whooping Cough:

512 children were given a primary course of injections during the year.

Vaccination:Poliomyelitis:

The following are the poliomyelitis vaccination figures for 1964 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year	3rd and 4 Dose (Salk and Oral)	3 Orals (Complete Course)
1964	-	108
1963	4	333
1962	2	46
1961	-	21
1949 - 1960	428	69
1933 - 1948	4	38
Others	-	16

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1964.

Disease	Total cases notified +	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths +
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	26	5	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	41
Dysentery	3	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	3	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:-			
Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-			
Infective	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	-
Measles	129	5	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	-
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	10	-	2
Non-pulmonary	2	-	-

+ = For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

Tuberculosis

Age Period	New cases notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 64	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 to 74	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	2	1	1	2	-	-	-

In addition to the above new cases notified 15 cases were brought to notice other than Form "A" notifications.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>
Transferred into Area	13	2
Restored to Register	0	0

Deaths from Infectious diseases occurring during 1964.

[illegible]

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1964 in Margate.

[illegible]

Factories Act, 1961.Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	221	40	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) (Building sites)	16	5	-	-
Total	259	51	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4) .	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	12	-	-	-

Part VIII of the ActOutwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	20 (Satisfactory)
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	4 (Satisfactory)
Artificial Flowers	1 (Satisfactory)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water Supply:

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act, 1955, and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station near Acol in Thanet. During time of peak summer demand Dane Pumping Station in Margate is also used. All sources consist of wells and adits abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally, water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation. Two formerly disused sources in the Borough, at Tivoli Road and Linksfield Road, are in course of reconstruction and will be re-commissioned for use at times of peak summer demand.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant review as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by

the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from No. 3 Well, Wingham Pumping Station on the 7th September, 1964.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity	Nil
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.2
Free carbon dioxide	26
Electric conductivity	590
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	410
Chlorine present as chloride	56
Alkalinity as calcium carbonate	225
Hardness: total	285
Carbonate	225
Non-carbonate	60
Nitrate nitrogen	6.4
Nitrite nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.00
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.000
Residual chlorine	Absent
Metals (iron, zinc, copper and lead)	Absent

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES,

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 16th September, 1964.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Disinfection Station, St. John's Road, Margate, on the 19th March, 1964, for bacteriological examination.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli. Bact. coli (type I)

0

0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS,

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

Analysis of a sample of raw water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Birchington, on the 7th December, 1964.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with a few particles
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.0
Free carbon dioxide	40
Electric conductivity	610
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	430
Chlorine present as chloride	44
Alkalinity as calcium carbonate	245
Hardness: Total	305
Carbonate	245
Non-carbonate	60
Nitrate nitrogen	10
Nitrite nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.10
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.000
Residual chlorine	Absent
Metals (iron, zinc, copper and lead)	Absent

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES,

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 18th December, 1964.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Pumping Station, Saxon Road, Westgate-on-Sea for bacteriological examination on the 6th February, 1964.

Probable numbers per 100 ml.

Coliform bacilli.	Bact. coli (type I)
0	0

(Signed) A. L. FURNISS,

Director, Public Health Laboratory Service.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 13 for bacteriological analyses and 10 for chemical analyses.

5 samples of water were taken from privately owned swimming pools for bacteriological examination, one showed evidence of over chlorination.

The number of houses that have a direct water supply is 16,000 approximately, and 4 houses share standpipes.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Public Swimming Baths:

There are no public swimming baths in the town.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on a separate system, the sewage being

pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on a separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebb-tide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

Two outfall sewers 30" and 42" diameter discharge into deep water 600 yards from the shore at Foreness Point. The screened sewage is carried away by a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit: a storage culvert retains the sewage between tides. Improved screening and pumping plant is now installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

A large culvert from Foreness Point to Newgate Gap was completed just prior to the last war, and an extension of this culvert, to the foot of Wilderness Hill is nearing completion. Further extension of this culvert towards Westgate will be undertaken in the near future.

A new Pumping Station is to be constructed at King Street as the present plant and buildings are at the limit of their useful life.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

Margate has the usual difficult problem which confronts most seaside resorts of heavy seasonal fluctuations in the quantities of refuse to be collected and disposed of throughout the year.

A fleet of tipping freighters is used to make a general weekly collection to every occupied property, with more frequent calls to clear certain other large establishments which produce large quantities at small frequency mainly during the season. Trade refuse is collected upon request, or at regular intervals, depending upon the type, a charge being made to cover the cost of collection but not for disposal.

The nature of refuse is rapidly changing and is becoming less dense and very bulky due, no doubt, to the increased standard of living and the changes in food and goods packaging which is probably a result of greater public interest in the hygienic presentation and handling of foodstuffs and goods.

This has presented a very great problem in collection. The present fleet of freighters has reached the end of its economic life and advantage is being taken of this opportunity to examine with a view to replacement of the fleet with compression type vehicles which should help the collectors to remain "in the field" for an economic time, and thus avoid repeated, and therefore expensive, journey times to the Destructor for disposal of the bulky refuse now being collected.

The Destructor was finally modernised in 1950 by the conversion of the old flat grate furnaces from the steam installation to trough type cells, and the final electrification of the handling plant. Here too the changing nature of modern refuse has brought about difficulties and the plant is working beyond its present capabilities. Consideration is therefore being given to the continued efficient incineration of Margate's refuse and a detailed examination is being carried out to ascertain the possibilities of some adaptation or alteration of the existing plant to enable it to cope with the bulk and quantity of the present day refuse.

Salvage operations are carried out during collection and disposal. Waste paper and cartons are collected and placed separately in the freighter trailers and are sold loose. Metal is separated by magnetic pulley belt and baled, rags and bones, etc., are all salvaged at the plant. The income from the sale of salvage is set against the costs of disposal and help considerably to defray the costs of this service.

A 20 ton capacity weighbridge is situated at the entrance to the Refuse Destructor and records are kept of all materials entering and leaving the plant, thus providing an important part of the data from which accurate costs are computed. Bearing in mind the length of the Borough and the consequent relatively long journey hauls to the disposal point the costs of collection and disposal indicate that the work is effected economically.

ROAD AND HOME SAFETY OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1964H. VINCENT

Interest in Home Safety during the last twelve months has shown a gradual increase.

I have attempted to approach the subject on a personal basis as far as possible, as I feel more can be attained by talks to small audiences than by addressing large numbers of people, many of whom may not be too interested in the subject.

In many instances my audiences have been only about twelve, but the interest shown at the time, and the subsequent results, have been most encouraging.

Women's organisations and schools have been the main venues of my talks, but I also have the opportunity to introduce the subject with reference to my duties as Road Safety Officer.

A series of films was shown at Dreamland Cinema, depicting safety in the home. It is estimated that about 5,000 children saw these.

A number of Home Safety articles have been printed in the local press and have aroused interest in many places.

At the Exhibition held in March in the Winter Gardens the Home Safety stand attracted many people and a lively interest was shown generally.

I have attended inquests on deaths caused by accidents in the home; these mainly concern the elderly.

At the Annual Conference in London, many interesting innovations were on view, but as most of these eye-catching items are rather expensive, we just look and remember.

A poster painting competition was organised which was incorporated with the South East Area, and the result was most satisfactory. A number of schools entered and the posters submitted for inspection were of a high quality. One of them gained an award in the Area competition.

My main theme during the year has been gas, oil and electrical equipment, and their accompanying hazards, and burns, scalds and falls. For the children, such things as plastic bags, poisons and open fires. But the causes are inexhaustible, and much still remains to be done.

The press have been most co-operative, so have the local police.

In fact, it has been my pleasant experience to have found co-operation wherever I have requested it, and I feel that Home Safety is at last being recognised as an essential in our schools, and I look forward to an even more successful year in 1965.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

The inspection of all large houses let in multiple occupation was virtually completed by the end of the year. The attention of owners was drawn to the standard laid down by the Council. Formal action was taken in two cases resulting in notices to quit being served by the owners. It was found that informal action was in the main successful, but it will take some years before all houses are brought up to a satisfactory standard. Details of improvements are set out on pages 53 and 54.

A start was made to survey three areas, all comprising substantial cottage type victorian property, with a view to submitting a report on the areas' suitability for declaration as improvement areas as defined in Part II of the Housing Act, 1964.

The number of houses improved during the year was 86 and of these 29 were tenanted properties. It was gratifying to know that the rate of improvement continued to increase as rapidly as the rate of unfit houses having to be dealt with by demolition or closure decreased. The number of houses or parts of houses reported for demolition or closure as being unfit was 9.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force during the year and a start was made on detailed inspections. No difficulty was encountered in getting compliance with the provisions of the Act, etc. 598 OSR.1 forms were received during the year but this was considerably less than the estimated number requiring registration.

The number of complaints and requests to call was slightly higher than previous years, but as many were for advice or about trivial matters it was not considered that the increase was important.

As in previous years the period May to September was devoted mainly to food businesses with the usual difficulties in the late summer due to non-rotation of stock probably caused by the general tiredness of staff both permanent and temporary.

3 cases of unsatisfactory milks and 4 cases of other foods were referred to the Magistrates.

Visits made under:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re</u> <u>Inspections</u>
<u>Public Health Acts</u>		
Nuisances and General	690	921
Dustbins	15	3
Drain inspections	122	180
Smoke tests or water tests	26	7
Camps and camping	7	-
Dangerous structures	9	7
Clean Air Act	16	15
Notifiable diseases	46	13
Food poisoning	4	-
Noise Abatement Act	11	25
Swimming pools	5	-
<u>Housing Acts</u>		
Re-housing	41	5
Overcrowding	33	37
Section 9	94	141
Sections 16 and 18	32	51
Houses in multiple occupation	170	280
Section 42	9	40
Section 81	3	-
Loans and improvement loans	88	69
Improvement grants -		
Discretionary	46	62
Standard	170	176
Survey for improvement areas	152	1
Underground rooms	25	24
Demolitions	3	3
<u>Food and Drugs Act, etc.</u>		
Unsound food (including special visits for corned beef)	592	33
Sampling	106	3
Shops (general inspections)	251	232
Snack bars, restaurants, clubs, etc.	140	63
Private hotels and boarding houses	186	48
Ice Cream Regulations	29	2
Ice cream sampling (bacteriological)	82	3

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
<u>Food and Drugs Act, etc. (cont'd)</u>		
Canteens and stalls	28	-
Food factories	18	14
Water sampling	9	-
<u>Factories Act</u>		
Bakehouses (W.P.)	7	7
Factories (W.P.)	33	18
Factories (N.P.)	6	3
Outworkers	8	1
Building sites	5	-
<u>Meat Regulations</u>		
Slaughterhouse	126	2
Butchers' shops	50	15
<u>Milk and Dairies Regulations</u>		
Dairies and distributors' premises	40	10
Sampling (including washed bottles)	70	-
<u>Animal Boarding Establishment Act</u>	14	5
<u>Diseases of Animals Act</u>	10	-
<u>Merchandise Marks Act</u>	24	-
<u>National Assistance Act</u>	68	20
<u>Pests Act</u>	148	61
<u>Pets Act</u>	14	6
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act</u>	334	18
<u>Water Act</u>	29	1
<u>Miscellaneous (unclassified)</u>	645	92
<u>Hairdressers</u>	7	2

Total inspections	4,896
Total re-inspections	2,719

NOTICES SERVED

Number of notices and letters sent with respect to public health matters:	1,372
Action under statutory powers:	18

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, 1964.

HOUSES AND GENERAL.

Cleansed and redecorated	2
Yards paved	21
Vermin, including cockroaches, eradicated	32
Floors renewed or repaired	43
Walls and/or ceilings repaired or renewed	99
Window frames and/or sashes repaired, renewed or enlarged	33
Houses where windows reglazed	16
Houses where sashcords renewed	28
Doors, stairs, etc. repaired or renewed	16
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	21
Roofs repaired or renewed	85
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	30
Dangerous walls and chimney stacks, etc. rebuilt	2
Chimney stacks, etc. repaired or rebuilt	16
Woodworm treated	8
New sinks or basins provided	23
New draining boards provided	3
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	4
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	4
Damp proof courses or walls treated to prevent dampness	22
Brickwork wholly or partly repointed or rendered	32
Houses painted externally	20
Ventilated ladders provided	2
Dustbins supplied	10
Hot water cisterns repaired or provided	1
Accumulations removed	30
Number of premises where drainage was partly or wholly reconstructed or repaired	15
New inspection covers and frames provided	10
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	4

HOUSES AND GENERAL (Cont'd).

Drains or sewers unstopped and cleansed	49
New gullies fixed	4
New waterclosets constructed	3
Watercloset pans provided and fixed	13
Watercloset seats provided	1
New cisterns fixed	12
Cesspools provided	1
Cesspools abolished	1

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Personal washing facilities provided	15
Suitable cooking facilities provided	1
Food storage facilities provided	4
Artificial lighting provided	1
Additional W.C. accommodation provided	2
Space heating provided	4
Sinks and draining boards provided	20
Miscellaneous work carried out	4
Premises where work done to make rooms comply with Underground Room Regulations	2
Bathrooms with baths	2
Overcrowding abated	2

FACTORIES, INCLUDING BUILDING SITES.

Cleansed	5
Sanitary accommodation made suitable	7

RESTAURANTS, ETC.

Kitchens, food stores and/or plant cleansed	3
Kitchens improved or reconstructed	1
Hand washing facilities provided	1
New sinks provided	2
Miscellaneous work carried out	6

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, CLUBS, ETC.

Food rooms disconnected from waterclosets	1
Kitchens cleansed and/or put in repair	4
Wash-hand basins and hot water supplied	10
Bins provided	21
Sinks provided	2
Kitchens improved	3
Waterclosets provided	4
Miscellaneous work carried out	3

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS.

Cleansed and redecorated	15
Miscellaneous work carried out to comply with food regulations	22
Water heating apparatus provided	1
Wash hand basins with hot and cold water provided	4
Bins provided	15
New sinks provided	1
Food for sale prepared in private house - conditions unsatisfactory - discontinued	1

RODENT CONTROL.

Premises and lands treated for mice	106
Premises and lands treated for rats	267

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Abated	2
--------	---

NOISE NUISANCE.

Abated	1
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

Waterclosets provided	1
Space heating provided	10
First aid kits provided	4
Obstructions removed	1
Thermometers provided	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kennels and stables cleansed	3
Wasps nests destroyed	177
Other infestations dealt with	51

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected	38
Number of articles treated	190

WORK CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS
(Repairs and incidental work not recorded in above tables)

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 1964.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>MEAT</u>					
<u>Pigs</u>					
215 Livers	Cirrhosis/Parasitic/ Hepatitis	859			
10 Hearts	Pericarditis	5			
274 Pairs lungs	Pneumonia/pleurisy/ congestion	548			
36 Plucks	Pleurisy/pneumonia/ congestion cirrho- sis/hepatitis	231			
11 Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	6			
2 Kidneys	Nephritis	2			
7 Sets intestines	Tuberculosis	15			
7 Sets intestines	Abscesses	14			
1 Leg	Bruising	15½			
2 Legs	Injury	36			
1 Leg	Abscess	23			
3 Udders	Mastitis	35			
1 Hand and spring	Abscess	10½			
38 Heads	Abscesses	487			
146 Heads	Tuberculosis	1776			
2 Carcasses and offal	Septicaemia	382			
2 Carcasses and offal	Acute diffuse septic peritonitis	119			
1 Carcase	Moribund	<u>126</u>	41	3	14
<u>Home Killed</u>					
Pork	Abscess	35			
Offal	Decomposition	20			
Beef and lamb	"	<u>153</u>	1	3	12
<u>Imported</u>					
Hindquarters of beef	Tainted decom- position	224			
Offal	Decomposition	20			
Rabbits	"	<u>12</u>	2	1	4

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>			
		lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
<u>FISH AND SHELLFISH</u>					
Smoked fillets	Decomposition	28			
Halibut	"	5			
Dog fish	"	56			
Cod	"	49			
Cockles	"	<u>10</u>			
			1	1	8
<u>MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS</u>					
Ham	Decomposition	6			
Bacon	"	<u>276</u>			
			2	2	2
<u>TINNED FOODS</u>					
Ham	Tins blown or punctured	683			
Corned beef	" " " "	570			
Luncheon meat and other meats	" " " "	205			
Fish	" " " "	45			
Cream and milk	" " " "	83			
Fruit and fruit juice	" " " "	1517			
Vegetables	" " " "	649			
Various tinned foods	" " " "	<u>118</u>			
			34	2	6
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>					
Frozen foods	Surrendered due to refrigeration failure	3144			
Cereals	Contaminated by rainwater, etc.	<u>413</u>			
			31	3	1
Various foods	Surrendered due to fire damage at the shop				
			21	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total weight of food inspected and found unsound

6 tons 18 cwt. 0 qr. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

1964.CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	-	-	-	-	1,802
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	1,802
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	5
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	589
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	32.96
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	153
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	8.49

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 106 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst at Canterbury.

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>In-</u> <u>formal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beef sausages	-	1	-	1	1
Brandy snaps	-	1	1	-	1
Bronchial catarrh syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Bubble gum	-	1	1	-	1
Cayenne pepper	-	1	1	-	1
Cherry liqueur	-	1	1	-	1
Chlorodyne	-	1	1	-	1
Chocolate polka dots	-	1	1	-	1
Chiclets (chewing gum)	-	1	1	-	1
Coconut - desiccated	-	1	1	-	1
Cornish ice cream	-	1	1	-	1
Cough syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Cream	-	1	1	-	1
Currants	-	1	1	-	1
Curry powder	-	2	2	-	2
Dairy ice cream	-	4	4	-	4
Dates - stoned	-	1	1	-	1
Figs	-	1	1	-	1
Fish cakes	-	1	-	1	1
Fish paste (shrimp)	-	1	-	1	1
Food colouring	-	1	1	-	1
Fruit - mixed	-	1	1	-	1
Glace cherries	-	1	1	-	1
Ground cinnamon	-	1	1	-	1
Hedex tablets	-	1	1	-	1
Hipsy rosehip syrup	-	1	1	-	1
Horseradish sauce	-	1	1	-	1
Ice cream	-	9	8	1	9
Jelly	-	1	1	-	1
Lemon curd	-	1	1	-	1
Macaroons	-	1	-	1	1
Margarine	-	1	1	-	1
Marzipan	-	3	1	2	3
Matzo meal (fine)	-	1	1	-	1
Milk	* 11	20	-	31	31
Milk (channel island)	* 3	2	-	5	5
Milk (school)	-	4	1	3	4
Milk - glass of cold	* 1	-	-	1	1
Milk chocolate cake mix	-	1	1	-	1

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>In-</u> <u>formal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mixaroon	-	1	1	-	1
Mustard - English barrel	-	1	1	-	1
Orange drink	-	1	1	-	1
Orange and lemon slices	-	1	1	-	1
Paprika	-	1	1	-	1
Pineapple flavour	-	1	1	-	1
Pork rissoles	-	1	-	1	1
Pork sausages	-	1	-	1	1
Pork sausagemeat	-	1	-	1	1
Salmon spread with butter	-	1	1	-	1
Turkey croquettes	-	1	1	-	1
Vinegar	-	2	1	1	2
Whisky	-	3	-	3	3
TOTALS	15	91	52	54	106

*Ten of the milk samples were taken in course of delivery and although the non-fatty solids were slightly low, there was no added water. Letters were sent to the Divisional Milk Officer, Tunbridge Wells on this point.

The eleventh sample was deficient in fat and was referred to the Magistrates. The defendant was found guilty and fined £50 plus £15. 15s. 0d. costs.

With regard to the channel islands milk, these samples were taken from churns. One sample was slightly low in non-fatty solids but there was no added water and the Divisional Milk Officer was informed. The other two samples were deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11.25% and 13.75% respectively - an average of 12.5% deficiency. The matter was referred to the Magistrates and the firm were fined £15 in respect of each offence plus a total of £9. 9s. 0d. costs.

The glass of cold milk was taken from a cafe and was found to contain added water. Proceedings were taken in the Magistrates' Court and the vendor was fined £20 plus £10. 10s. 0d. costs.

FOOD SUPERVISION.

673 visits and 372 re-visits were made to food premises during the year. More boarding houses were adapted as holiday or permanent flatlets. Some of the houses are flatlets for about 9 months of the year and revert to boarding houses during the busy season.

All restaurants and snack bars are visited at least once a year, the poorer ones up to eight times.

Boarding houses generally, and many restaurants and cafes, are only in operation a few months of the year. The larger food shops have always been well inspected as they are open all the year round and by and large they are well kept.

Less and less open food is being sold.

Proprietors and managers of food businesses had the usual staffing problems during the busy season.

The higher number of visits made was due mainly to searches for particular brands of corned beef.

Milk.

Except during the summer season most of the milk sold is from local producers. There are three H.T.S.T. plants in operation. The plants are satisfactorily and efficiently operated.

67 samples of Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised and Sterilised milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. They were satisfactory, except for 2 samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

42 samples of bottles taken immediately after washing were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for count. 12 were classified as unsatisfactory but further samples taken after cleaning and adjustments proved satisfactory. These samples were from a new bottle washer and were taken during the running-in period.

Milk sold from grocers shops, etc. is now cartoned instead of bottled. No complaints were received.

40 samples of milk were purchased for analysis. 14 were classified as unsatisfactory. See pages 44 and 45.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, Part III - Licences.

The following licences are in force for five years from date of approval:-

Number of Pasteurisers	3
Number of Dealers:	
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk	51
Pasteurised milk	97
Sterilised milk	78

A number of dealers hold licences for both Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Sterilised milk.

Ice Cream.

Not including special flavours and additives - 22 different kinds of ice creams were on sale in the Borough, 8 of them being made locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING.

Only Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory.

	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	% Satisfac- tory
Local manu- facturers	39	22	13	2	2	90%
National makes	33	21	6	3	3	82%
TOTAL	72	43	19	5	5	86%

Of the 72 samples, 10 were classified unsatisfactory, and were due primarily to wrong techniques during sterilization of apparatus and utensils, or to storage for too long once the container had been opened. In each case, once the flaw in procedure had been pointed out and acted upon, satisfactory results were obtained.

There are 8 local manufacturers in the Borough, 3 of which have pasteurising plants, the other 5 use the "complete cold

mix". 7 of these manufacturers sell in their own cafes and in addition 2 are wholesalers.

There were 20 retailers of soft ice cream, 15 of these selling nationally advertised makes.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

14 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, with the following results:-

- 4 dairy ice creams averaged 10.4% fat, all milk fat.
- 5 soft ice creams averaged 7% fat.
- 5 ordinary ice creams averaged 9.1% fat.

All were satisfactory.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Some 24 shops were specially visited. Formal action was taken against a farmer concerning the sale of Channel Islands milk deficient in fat.

Other premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

These were sausage manufacturing premises and premises used for boiling hams, etc. As usual all were visited as a routine and were found satisfactory.

Number of registrations:-

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	34
Boiling of hams, etc.	25

Meat.

The one slaughterhouse now in use is a modern well-equipped building containing much labour saving machinery. Only pigs are killed and most of them pass to a local bacon factory. 1,802 pigs were killed during the year and every one of them inspected; 51 attendances being made for this purpose.

From the 1st October, 1963, a charge was made at the rate of 9d. per pig inspected.

Details of meat unfit for human consumption will be found on a previous page.

Disposal of condemned food.

All unsound food was burnt in the refuse destructor.

Fish friers.

The premises of all fish friers operating within the district have been kept in a generally satisfactory manner.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

598 OSR.1 forms were received for registration. Detailed inspections were started late in the year. Minor omissions only were discovered and in most cases rectified almost immediately.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 -
Section 3, paragraph 1.

Of the 10 farms of any size in the Borough few employ permanent labour not living quite close to the farms where adequate facilities are available. Only on a few occasions during the year is the labour force gathered at a site some distance from the farm buildings. At this time the normal employees are supplemented by additional casual labour taken on for particular work. The supplementary labour force consists of both males and females, including very young children.

It has been found that the common practice is that the farmer, irrespective of whether he is the owner or occupier, provides a screened latrine, one for each sex when required. Usually this planting or harvesting period does not exceed a month, and never more than a week on any one site. In no instance has it been necessary to request the provision of extra sanitary accommodation.

Offensive trades.

There are two licensed dealers in rags, bones, etc., within the district and both were kept in a satisfactory manner.

Factories Act.

Many of the factories and all the larger building sites were periodically visited. Several minor omissions and defects were found and rectified.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Infestations	Local Authority property other than dwelling houses	Dwelling houses	Agricultural property	Business premises	Total
Notified by occupier	18	230	2	62	312
Discovered by rodent operator	7	58	-	2	67
None found	3	34	-	12	49
Rats	19	189	2	33	233
Mice	3	65	-	19	87
No. of inspections by rodent operators	239	1620	16	379	2254

The 3 Health Department workmen were employed as part-time rodent operatives.

Margate has no serious rat problem, and no major infestations were encountered.

49 complaints were completely unfounded.

2 or more adjoining properties were treated as one unit, and 72 properties in 26 blocks were so treated.

£114 was recovered from occupiers of agricultural or business premises. No charge was made for work in private dwelling houses.

Destruction of rats.

In sewers. - In April, 1964, 169 inspection chambers of the sewerage system were tested for the presence of rats; this represented about 10% of all the sewer inspection chambers in

the town. 6 of the chambers all in 1 area showed "takes", and each side of these were treated concurrently. A subsequent treatment in September showed very little evidence of a real infestation in this area, although this locality, situated as it is in the older part of the town, is certainly prone to re-infestation at intervals. Treatment carried on from year to year has been effective but not 100% successful yet.

General. - This year even more time has been spent on surveys that have not in all instances confirmed infestations. The proprietors of business premises are becoming more and more aware of the advantages of infestation control in the early stages, and are now tending to ask for a survey on the slightest suspicion of the presence of rodents. Investigations in a number of cases have not confirmed the suspicion, but have proved to be hedgehogs, birds and even bats.

Householders continue to use the service to the full, but as a whole the situation suggests there is no serious rat problem in the town; in fact there seems to be a definite decrease in the rat population.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation in 1957, and prohibited, inter alia, the keepers of more than 4 pigs or 50 poultry from feeding their stock with waste foods which have not been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

All known pig keepers were visited. There were no keepers of 50 or more head of poultry using waste foods.

Housing.

The remaining 59 of the 167 dwellings provided as the first part of Stage II of the Millmead Road Estate were completed during the year, and 24 month contracts were placed for the 138 further dwellings to complete the final part of this Estate. Most of the new contract dwellings comprise 3-storey blocks containing a mixture of 1 and 2 bedroomed flats, and 2, 3 and 4 bedroomed maisonettes. Completion is not due until October, 1966, but it is anticipated that the first dwellings will be ready for occupation during the Autumn of 1965, and thereafter blocks will be handed over in succession as they are ready.

Also completed during 1964 were the remaining 4 1-bedroomed

flats at St. Anne's Gardens, and 4 similar flats at Balmoral Road, Garlinge. The 4 1-bedroomed flats formed by conversion of No. 6 Clarendon Road were also completed.

Although previously it was anticipated that all 70 prefabricated bungalows now in use would be vacated and demolished during 1965 the 24 month contract for the completion of the final part of the Millmead Road Estate has given rise to a review of this programme. Only the 25 bungalows at Craven Close, Garlinge will now be cleared during 1965, the Dunstan Avenue and Dane Valley bungalows being cleared respectively in 1966 and 1967. The final stage of the Millmead Road Estate will create the vacancies to effect the necessary rehousing from Craven Close and Dunstan Avenue, and the redevelopment of these sites will provide the vacancies to complete the rehousing from the Dane Valley bungalows.

The final design and layout of the temporary bungalow site at Craven Close has not yet been completed, but a block of approximately 30 bed-sitting room flatlets with a resident warden will be included in this scheme.

The number of dwellings provided by the Council as at 31st December, 1964, was 2,384, viz:-

Pre-war houses	552
Pre-war houses converted to flats	4
Post-war houses and flats	1,758
Temporary houses (pre-fabs)	70
	<hr/>
	2,384
	<hr/>

The housing waiting list at 31st December, 1964, numbered approximately 700, of which 240 were appropriate for old folks accommodation; of the 700 cases approximately 235 were considered to justify housing.

The following Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed during the year:-

Cranbourne Place.
Charles Square.
Covell's Row.
Wellington Gardens.

A clearance Order was made on Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Caroline Square.

A Demolition Order was made in respect of 75, King Edward Road, Birchington.

Closing Orders were made in respect of 31, Hawley Street and 80, High Street, Garlinge, and the underground rooms at 1, Union Row and 5, Trinity Square.

The number of genuine enquiries followed by surveys for grant aid was 87 and the number of dwellings improved rose to 86.

(a) Discretionary Grants (13 properties) -

Bathrooms constructed	11
Bathrooms with baths built or converted from parts of rooms	11
Wash hand basins	13
Hot water systems for baths, basins and sinks	10
Internal waterclosets	10
Ventilated larders (usually converted from external toilets)	9

(b) Standard Grants (59 properties) -

Baths	44
Bathrooms with baths	13
Wash hand basins	55
Hot water systems	58
Waterclosets	36
Ventilated larders	42

(c) Work carried out at owners' entire cost after inspection and information about the conditions of grant (14 properties) -

Bathrooms	1
Bathrooms with baths	13
Wash hand basins	10
Hot water systems	13
Internal waterclosets	7
Ventilated larders	1

All applicants were given every encouragement and advice, and the best and most economic methods of improvement suggested.

29 of the houses were rented.

The standard of workmanship continued to be quite satisfactory.

In 24 cases extensive repairs were carried out.

The total cost of a standard grant for all amenities was about £220 and for a discretionary grant, which entails building an addition on, about £440.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for certificates of disrepair were made.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

88 inspections were made on 79 properties for reports to aid the Committee dealing with loans under the Housing Act, 1958. Where defects of a serious kind were found they were reported to this Committee who issued instructions that these defects must be rectified before the final amount of loan could be granted. This has been found to be a very effective method of getting some houses made fit without the service of a notice of any kind from the Health Department.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Applications were made under the National Assistance Act for the burial of 7 bodies, of which 4 were interred by the Local Authority.

Borough Mortuary.

172 bodies were received in the Borough Mortuary during the year. 2 of the Department's workmen were in attendance at the 162 post-mortems.

Legal Proceedings. (For adulterated samples and legal proceedings see pages 44 and 45).

The following cases were referred to the Magistrates:-

Sale of mouldy sliced buttered bread. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined £20 plus £5. 5s. 0d. costs.

Sale of mouldy chocolate swiss roll and seizure of mouldy chocolate swiss roll. The defendant was found guilty and was fined £10 plus £3. 3s. 0d. advocate's fee.

Sale of:- (i) sliced loaf containing a cigarette end and affected by mould; and (ii) mouldy loaf. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined £10 in respect of each offence, plus a total of £3. 3s. 0d. costs.

Foreign material in a tin of raspberries. The Magistrates found that in view of the legal implications involved the defendants had no case to answer.

The following cases of alleged contravention of the Food and Drugs Act, etc., were dealt with by letters of warning from the Town Clerk.

- (i) Mouldy steak and kidney pie.
- (ii) Metal nut in scone.
- (iii) Mouldy steak and kidney pie.
- (iv) Wasp in sliced wrapped loaf.
- (v) Mouldy swiss roll.
- (vi) Dirty bottle of milk.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1964.1. SUNSHINE.

Sunshine hours amounted to 1,688, compared with 1,528 in 1963, and the average of 1,745. The early months were dull, but, from May onwards, sunshine generally exceeded the monthly average. July, with 241 hours, was again the sunniest month, whilst September, with 223 hours had the best showing by comparison with average (135%).

2. PRECIPITATION.

(a) Rainfall, at 18.87 inches, was less than average (21.25) and less than 1963. March and June both had more than twice the average rainfall, but January, February, August and September, were exceptionally dry. Whilst showers were fairly frequent, there were few very heavy falls, the wettest day being October 14th, with 1.69 inches. Only on one other day (March 14th) did rainfall exceed one inch. Thunderstorms occurred on 11 days, not particularly severe.

(b) Snow fell heavily on January 13th, but cleared by next day. Otherwise there were only light snow showers.

3. FOG.

Fog was recorded on 16 days, but was rarely thick, and generally cleared quickly.

4. WIND.

Winds were, as usual, mainly from westerly directions, but there were at times strong persistent N.E. winds, particularly in March. No gales were experienced.

5. TEMPERATURE.

Temperatures were, for the most part, above average. The chief variations were 3.7 degrees above in May, and 3.9 degrees below in March. Summer temperatures were generally moderate, but 86 degrees were recorded on the 26th August. Lowest readings of the year were 25 degrees (air) on the 29th December, and 19 degrees (grass) on the 18th January. Frost was recorded on the following number of days:-

	<u>Air frost</u>	<u>Ground frost</u>
January	7	13
February	2	6
March	4	8
November	-	5
December	5	9

6. GENERAL.

The following returns etc. were made during the year:-

Meteorological Office	Monthly and weekly throughout the year.
Do.	Daily (by telegram) April - September.
Publicity Manager	Weekly, and daily (by telephone) during summer.
Borough Engineer	Weekly.
Thanet Water Board	Monthly.
Isle of Thanet Gazette	Weekly.
Eagle Star Insurance Co.	Rainfall, weekly May - September.
Corrall and Co. (Coal Merchants).	Temperatures, weekly October - April.

A number of enquiries were dealt with from other sources. The charts and data shown at the Weather Office continued to attract much interest.

The Sunshine Recorder has been re-sited, to avoid obstruction by adjacent buildings.

The Station was inspected on the 2nd October by a representative of the Meteorological Office, and a satisfactory report obtained.

7. THE MONTHLY SUMMARY IS AS FOLLOWS:-

January: Mainly dull and cold, with much frost; fog on 5 days. Heavy snowfall on 13th, but snow cleared by next day. Very little rain; sunshine only 66% of average.

February: Mild and sunny at first, becoming dull and cold, with strong N.E. winds. Near average sunshine, but rainfall only 44%.

March: Cold and rough at first, with strong N.E. winds and light snow showers. Milder spell at mid-month, followed by a very cold and dull Easter. Sunshine only $\frac{1}{2}$ average, and rainfall twice average.

April: Unsettled; very cold and dull at first; conditions improving, but some heavy rain with thunderstorms, making rainfall 166% of average. Sunny spells from mid-month brought sunshine up to 91% of average.

May: Mainly sunny with some high temperatures. Dry, apart from light showers at mid-month.

June: Changeable; heavy rain at first, with thunderstorms, followed by warm, sunny spell. Much rain again at mid-month, bringing rainfall up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times average. Very sunny in last week.

July: Mainly fair, with average sunshine, and some very warm spells. Thunderstorms 18th and 21st, with heavy rain, but otherwise mainly dry.

August: Very dry with less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rain. Cloudy at first, but warm, sunny spells later brought sunshine up to average.

September: Another very dry month, again with less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of rain. Mostly warm and sunny, with sunshine 135% of average.

October: Changeable. Mainly dry and sunny, but unsettled at mid-month with heavy rain, bringing rainfall up to 123% of average.

November: Dry at first; many wet days later but total rainfall only 47% of average. Average sunshine; rather mild on the whole.

December: Mainly dull and showery. Mild at first, but becoming very cold and windy at Xmas, with much ground and air frost. Rainfall in excess of average, and sunshine 62%.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Month	Mean Temperature		Rainfall (inches)	Sunshine (hours)
	Max.	Min.		
January	40.7	34.9	0.58	36.1
February	44.0	37.8	0.60	68.0
March	42.9	36.7	2.39	71.7
April	53.3	43.8	2.33	166.1
May	62.7	50.9	0.98	220.9
June	65.3	53.9	3.15	214.8
July	69.7	58.2	1.47	241.0
August	68.9	58.6	0.44	223.8
September	66.4	55.8	0.44	223.4
October	54.7	46.9	3.15	132.4
November	51.6	44.5	1.74	61.1
December	45.1	37.6	1.60	28.5
Total Average	Mean 51.0 51.3		18.87	1687.8
1963 21.27 1528				
1962 17.24 1684				
1961 22.04 1824				
1960 30.26 1591				
1959 23.55 2029				
1958 29.13 1630				
Average 21.25 1745				
(1916-1950) (1931-1960)				

